

D 4793 ENQUIRY FROM THE NETHERLAND  
28.7.33 CONSULATE RE IDENTITY OF OUY  
1933 KANG LIM DR OUY KANG LIU

DON SELK-AANG, VAN DER BERG  
HUANG CHANG LING, Bing -  
SHUEY LEE, EDY KANG LIM  
NEWSON, DET Sgt SANSON.  
WILLIAM WAI TONG-CHONG, DR  
LIU CHAN, MISS OUY LAN-ING  
THIO SDEI-SEN

CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2242.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. R. REGISTRY No. <u>D. 4793</u> Date <u>28, 7, 1933</u>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SHANGHAI, 27 July 1933 .

Sir,

With reference to my letter of 12 June 1933 No. 1692,  
(ref. your letter 17 May No. D. 4793), I have the honour to  
inform you that police enquiries in Hongkong have not been  
successful in tracing the whereabouts of Oon Seck-sang.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Chinese Secretary.

T.P. Givens, Esquire,  
Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Reg. Please attach file.  
Sir, file attached.  
JTB

SI. Please note and  
pass W. Reg. White.  
JTB.

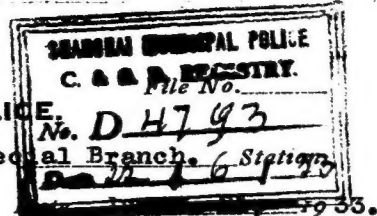
JULY 28 1933

JULY 28 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

S.I, Special Branch. 6 Stations



Subject (in full) Further report in connection with the articles relative to the treatment of Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies appearing in the "China Weekly Review, the China Press and the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury."

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt

The information contained in my report of June 19 was conveyed verbally to Mr. Van den Berg, Chinese Secretary to the Netherlands Consulate General, in accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch.

It has been learned that Oey Kang Lim (黄江霖) known locally as Huang Chang Ling (黄江霖) is an employee of the British Cigarette Company, Accounting Department and for the present is residing at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road. Oey's wife and child left for Java on May 9 since which date he has not been living at his former address No. 188 Tsang Ka Zah, Sinza Road.

In connection with the articles referred to in Mr. Van den Berg's letter of June 12 it has been learned that a similar item appeared in the June 17 issue of the "Chinese Republic" a weekly magazine dealing with "affairs Chinese". In pursuance of the enquiry the editor of the journal, Edward Bing-shuey Lee (李炳瑞), was visited at his office, No. 25 Central Road. He stated that the "copy" had been received from a contributor in Hongkong and in substantiation of this statement produced the original letter (attached).

The reason for Oen Seck-aang ( ) using the name of Oey Kang Lim is as explained in the report submitted by D.S. Sansom on May 3, 1933. Oen Seck-aang is under the impression that he is doing Eoy Kang Lim harm by continually appending his name to articles which from time to time appear in the more pronounced pro-Chinese journals and papers.

Mr Van den Berg informed E. Golder  
Officer i/c Special Branch.

SL,  
Please  
inform  
Mr V. den B.  
JH  
JUNE 22 1933

JUNE 21 1933

*Chinese Republic*

*NETHERLANDS*  
THE CHINESE IN THE ~~NETHERLANDS~~ EAST INDIES.

12/17  
①

By Gey Heng Lin.

C There are 800,000 Chinese in Java, of which number about 350,000 reside in Batavia, Bantam and Preanger residences. The sugar industry, which constitutes the principal revenue of the country, is largely in the hands of Chinese, while most of the sugar factories are operated by them. The Chinese practically control all the small stores both in the towns and villages, and also the markets, as they do all the vegetable gardening. Foreign-owned rubber and other plantations employ Chinese laborers because of their ability and steadiness.

As a community, the Chinese pay most of the taxes without any representation in the Government councils. It is thus readily seen, the Chinese are the industrial backbone of Java and in the Dutch East Indies generally and they must be regarded as an indispensable economic factor in the development and advancement of this rich and fertile Dutch colony.

The Chinese are, generally speaking, doing well and are prosperous, and in many cases extremely wealthy in the Dutch East Indies, but one of their grievances is unquestionably the discriminatory treatment they receive from the Dutch authorities. It is not within the scope of this article to discuss minutely the various aspects of this discrimination, but it is pertinent to point out such as occur daily and are of such nature as to evoke ill feelings on the part of the Chinese against those in power.

Every Chinese emigrant upon landing at Dutch ports has to pay Fl.150.- or M.\$225.- Chinese who fail to pay the said poll tax are arrested in public places by search officers and promptly marched off to the immigration detention shed to await deportation to China. Perhaps some friends may come to their rescue by paying the poll tax for them before (sailing) the sailing day, in which case the "offender" may return to his occupation.

Every one in the Dutch East Indies is required to pay an income tax of 25 per cent. On paper, the Chinese are treated on an equal basis, but in practice, there is a big difference from the theory—namely 15 to 25 per cent extra. For example, a government officer comes to a Chinese merchant to ascertain his annual income; he is told that it is Fl.5,000.--. But on general principle he refuses to accept the statement of a Chinese, and he, therefore, settles the question in quite a simple manner. He arbitrarily fixes the amount of income by doubling or trebling it, and his decision (action) is final, for there does not seem to be any way of appealing against this harsh and, if changed, not unjust decision. But the Chinese merchants who understand the psychology of these officers and their little weaknesses, will tell you that more often than ~~never~~ not a little greasing of the palm will reduce the amount to the one they originally proposed as their income. But here comes the rub: the following year the same officer will as a matter of habit raise the amount of income of the harassed merchant, who again must repeat the process of palm greasing, and so the farce goes on from year to year. It is learned that on January 1, 1933, the Dutch Government increased the business tax on Chinese shops 700 percent. On January 1<sup>st</sup> of this year, another discriminating law was passed, whereby no Chinese would be permitted to work in the Government service. Thus all chances were blocked for the Chinese to earn a living.

For the privilege of trading in the colony, the Dutch impose a business license fee, which is determined by the officials in such a manner that the Chinese pay more for their license fees than the Dutch engaged in similar business. This inequity of treatment seems to be received complacently by foreigners other than Chinese; it may be that they realize how futile it is to kick against the inevitable. But it is otherwise with the Chinese, for they have very strong reasons to kick against what they rightly consider unjust and unfair discrimination against them.

All Chinese merchants, doing a large or small business, are forced to pay double the amount of business license fee which the Dutch would in the same circumstances have to pay to the Government. Even a firm registered as a Dutch company and managed by a foreigner has to pay twice the amount of its ordinary business license, for the reason that its principal shareholders happen to be Chinese. This glaring instance of discrimination has been the subject of ~~many~~ repeated protests to the Dutch authorities, BUT TO NO AVAIL.

The Chinese are in fact treated as a subject race. The Dutch in practice regard all Chinese in the Colony on the same footing as the Javanese, a fact which is clearly indicated in their policy of discrimination against Chinese and also in subjecting them to the jurisdiction of the courts specially reserved for Javanese.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1933.

### A DISCLAIMER

I have no wish to disown the authorship of an article entitled "Discrimination Shown Against Chinese in East Indies" which was published in the June 1, 1933 issue of The China Press (page 5 column 1) and the unknown author of which was obliging enough to send in with my name Cey Kang Lim. I was entirely ignorant of the existence of any such article.

I have no wish to discuss here the motive which prompted the unknown author to write the above mentioned article in my name instead of his own; most probably it was an attempt to bring me in disfavor with the Dutch Government. My sole desire in publishing this letter to the reading public is that I am in no way connected with the said article.

Thanking you for the valuable space.

Oey Keng Lim.

Shanghai, June 5, 1933.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D 4793
Date 1.19.33

Date 1.19.33

Subject (in full) Reference the attached letter and file relative to the publication of articles in the China Weekly Review, the China Press and the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury on the subject of the treatment of Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson, Super

In the above connection I have to report that the articles appearing in the China Press and the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury of June 1 and 2 respectively were sent in by an unknown Chinese from Hongkong.

The offices of both newspapers were visited on the afternoon of June 13 when the respective editors were interviewed and their assistance sought in the enquiry. Both stated that the copy for the articles was sent in under private cover from Hongkong but unfortunately the original letters had been lost and no record made of the person submitting the copy.

At the offices of the China Press I was shown a copy of that newspaper of June 6, 1933. It contained under the heading of "Letters to the Editor" an item purporting to have been sent in by a Chinese named Oey Kang Lim ( ), an employee of the British American Tobacco Company. The text set forth that the writer was in no way connected with the Oey Kang Lim who wrote the articles in question. He continued by stating that he suspected his name had been used for a definite reason but did not intend to make the reason public.

In furtherance of the enquiry Mr. Newson, Secretary to the British American Tobacco Company, No. 6 Soochow Road, was visited on June 14, when the brief facts of the case were outlined to him and his assistance sought in locating the writer of the disclaimer appearing in the June 6 issue of the China Press mentioned last above. He promised to have the list of Chinese employees searched and did so with negative result. There is every possibility that the writer

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

does not wish his identity known and has given a false address. In this case it will be impossible to make further enquiries until the information at hand is supplemented.

*En. J. J. J.*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr. Van den Berg's query is, I submit, too belated to permit of successful investigation. I suggest D.S.I. Golder inform Mr. Van den Berg <sup>re. bulk of</sup> what he has done in the matter & thereafter make further endeavour to locate Vey Kang-lim

*JR*

*S.I.*

*Please do so.*

*MP*  
JUN 28 1933

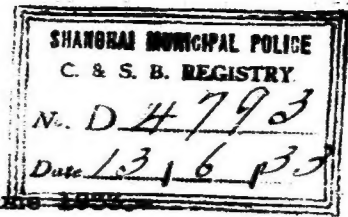


CONFIDENTIËEL

No. 1692

SHANGHAI,

12th June 1933.



Dear Givens,

With reference to your letter of 17 May, No.D.4793, on the subject of misleading statements made in the "China Weekly Review" about the treatment of Chinese in Netherlands India, I draw your attention to the issue of this publication of May 20, where under the heading "Similar Names But Different Thoughts" you find a letter from Oey Kang-lim disclaiming the authorship of the article in question. As you will see from the note appended thereto, the Review maintains that "it was written by a man of somewhat similar name who resides in Hongkong". I now wonder who supplied the "China Press" and "The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" with the same misleading article, which was published in their issues of 1 and 2 June respectively. Would it be possible that somebody in the Review's office did that? As you will have seen from the Review of June 3, page 38, column 2, this weekly suffers "in common with other journals" from the censorship which the authorities are maintaining in Netherlands India. I know for a fact that the Review's issue of March 4, 1933 is not allowed to be introduced into Netherlands India, although I could not say on account of which article. Could you have discreet enquiries made regarding the person who supplied these articles to the abovementioned papers?

Yours sincerely,

T.P. Givens, Esquire,

Officer i/c Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

II Reg. Please attach file.  
III Attached. enc. 13/6.  
JUN 13 1933

IV \$I, For discreet enquiry and report please JPB

D. 4793.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4793
Date 12/5/33

May

17,

33.

Dear Van den Berg,

With reference to your letter No.1356 of  
May 15, I send you herewith three copies of the  
photograph of Oen Seck-aang.

x Sent 12/5.

Yours sincerely,



J. Van den Berg, Esquire,  
Netherlands Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

AMBASSADE-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1356.


SHANGHAI, 15th May 1933.

Dear Givens,

Many thanks for your letter of 5 May,  
D.4793 concerning the article in the China Weekly  
Review purported to have been written by Oey Kang-lin,  
but actually sent in by Oon Seck-aang.

Unfortunately the photographs of Oon were  
not appended to the report sent together with your letter.  
Could I have three copies ?

Yours sincerely,



T.P. Givens, Esquire,  
Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.

*By SI*  
*For attention*  
*please.*



D. 4793  
Date 5 15 1933

May

5

33

Dear Van den Berg,

With reference to your letter of April 20,  
on the subject of misleading statements made in the  
"China Weekly Review" about the treatment of Chinese  
in Netherlands India, I forward herewith for your  
information a copy of a report made on this subject  
by Det. Sergeant Sansom of the Special Branch  
together with copies of appendices which were  
attached to that report.

Yours sincerely,

*J. G.*

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

\* Encl:- 1

\* Encl:- 2

sent to S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. R. REGISTRY  
File No. D 4793  
Special branch, S. Station, 33  
Date May 3 1933

Subject (in full)

Enquiry from the Netherlands Consulate regarding  
the Identity of Oey Kang-Lim or Oey Kang-Liu

Made by D.S. Sansom

Forwarded by John Robertson, Capt.

In the attached enquiry from the Netherlands Consulate, dated April 21, 1933, attention is drawn to two articles printed and published in the "China Weekly Review" of Jan. 7, 1933, and in the "China Truth" of July 4, 1931, respectively, referring to the treatment of Chinese in Netherlands India. The articles are written under the names of Oey Kang-Lim and Oey Kang-Liu with intent to disparage the Government of Netherlands India.

Enquiries made with the assistance of "Java", an agent of S.2, of the Special branch, ascertain that Oey Kang-Lim and Oey Kang-Liu are one and the same person. "Lim" is the correct spelling, the alternate version being attributed to a type-setting error.

The ramifications of this subject reaches back to July 1928 when Oey, who now resides at 188 Sinza Road and is employed as an accountant with the B.A.T. Coy., was a student at the Chinan University. At about this date one named Oen Seck-aang, posing as a student, became involved in a fraud on the Shanghai Champions Sweepstake by obtaining forged sweepstake tickets and dispatching them to the Netherlands Indies for sale. The fraud was discovered by the students of Chinan University who resided with Oen, and a trunk belonging to the latter was forced open and a number of the tickets were seized. The discovery incensed the students (Javanese) and led to a serious assault on Oen which nearly proved fatal. Throughout the incident Oey figured prominently and thus incurred the enmity of Oen. The latter departed for Hongkong soon after recovering from the effects of the assault and is unconfirmably said to have been imprisoned there shortly after his arrival.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

(2)

Station, \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Subject (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

Made by \_\_\_\_\_

Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

Particulars of the offence and imprisonment are not available.

On July 4, 1931, one of the articles complained of, entitled; "Chinese Ill-treated in the Dutch East Indies", was published in the "China Truth" under the name of Oey Kang-lim. A copy of this article subsequently found its way into the possession of Oey who, on August 8, 1931, published a disclaimer in the same journal.

On Feb. 9, 1932, the "South China Morning Post" announced the marriage of Oen Seck-aang, the eldest son of a well known family, to a lady of equally high standing.

On April 2, 1932, in the "Hongkong Telegraph" appeared an announcement of the marriage of Thio Soie-sen, believed to be an alias of Oen's, to Miss Ian-ing, a daughter of Oey's. The latter has a daughter of this name, but the marriage statement is declared by him to be false.

Oen was again heard of on Feb. 9, 1932 when a further announcement appeared in the "South China Morning Post" stating that Oey Kan-lim, the father of Oen Seck-aang, had died.

From these facts it may be safely assumed that the objectionable articles were written by Oen Seck-aang. This person is said to be living somewhere in Kowloon, Hongkong, at present. His exact address is unknown but addresses given in the published articles indicate that he then resided at 142 and 177 Prince Edward Road. He is without a Netherlands passport, although born in Java of Cantonese descent. He is about 33 years of age, and his photograph is appended to this report.

The papers carrying the items listed above have been loaned to the undersigned by Oey and will be returned to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORT

(3)

Station, \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19

Subject (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

Made by \_\_\_\_\_

Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

him in due course as requested.

Attached herewith for the information of the  
Netherlands Consul are two extra copies of:

- (1) Details of the fraud as published in the "North China Daily News", on July 28 & August 4, 1928.
- (2) An article entitled; "Chinese Ill-treated in the Dutch East Indies, published in the "China Truth on July 4, 32.
- (3) A disclaimer published by Oey in the "China Truth" on August 8, 1931.
- (4) Report published in the "South China Morning Post" on Feb. 9, 1931.
- (5) Report published in the "Hongkong Telegraph" on April 2, 1932.
- (6) Report published in the "South China Morning Post" on June 24, 1932.
- (7) One photograph of Oen Seck-aang.

*A. Samson*  
D. S.

*File*  
*gfy*

MAY 5 1933



We are informed that what appeared to be a very unusual fraud has been discovered by the students of the Chinan University at Chenju, a station along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line between Shanghai and Nanziang. This involves a large number of sweepstake tickets purporting to have been issued by the Shanghai Race Club, the International Race Club and the Chinese Jockey Club.

Our informer states that the alleged culprit, who posed as a student of the institution, has been arrested and detained by the school authorities and the students.

From what we have been able to gather, this man came to China a couple of years ago. It is alleged that he used the mail to commit the fraud. Through advertisements in the press in Java, he is said to have stated that he was selling the tickets of the three clubs mentioned and the result was that he received quite a number of applications - as well as a goodly sum of money - for them. He is stated to have received the money and to have sent tickets to the people in Java in return. This practice he is thought to have carried on for some considerable time. The suspicion of his fellow students were aroused by the large amount of mail he received and their amazement was even greater when they received letters from their relatives in Java asking them to make enquiries.

The man is said to have been arrested in a rather unusual manner.

While one of the students found a pretext to engage him in a fight - and incidently gave him a good hiding - the others took his keys from him and opened his trunk. In this they are said to have found a large number of applications, as well as many of the unsold tickets.

This matter was at once reported to the authorities who ordered the man to be detained.

It is not known what action will be taken by the three clubs but the students are demanding that the man be handed over to the authorities for trial.

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Note

Further details of the fraud were published in the North China Daily News on Aug 4, 19<sup>29</sup>~~56~~, revealing the wide extent of the swindle, and how the tickets were advertised throughout the Dutch East Indies in the name of Oen Seck Aang and Co., Box 1577, Shanghai.

# *The China Truth*

Extract from the July 4, 1931 issue (No.11), page 3

## Chinese Ill-treated in Dutch East Indies

By Oey Kang Lim

In view of the thousands of Chinese living outside of the country, the National Government is taking a great interest in their welfare. It is necessary to point out that all the Chinese in the countries across the seas are there on lawful business and were admitted by virtue of treaties between China and those countries. In spite of treaty provisions, the overseas Chinese are often discriminated and ill-treated by local authorities and their people.

Chinese citizen abroad should be adequately protected in view of the fact that they are truly patriotic sons of the motherland. In his campaign for national revolution, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen received much financial and moral support from the oversea Chinese in all parts of the world, especially from South Sea Island.

The unfairness and injustice which now prevails in Dutch East Indies in the treatment of Chinese, we sincerely urge the National Government to thoroughly investigate, through the medium of the foreign office, the various forms of humiliations and inhuman sufferings which Chinese abroad subjected to and to make proper representation to the Dutch Government concerned so as to cause the speedy discontinuance of all oppressive practices.

That there are over One Million Chinese in Dutch East Indies, of which number about 300,000 in Java. The sugar, rice industries which constitute the principal revenues of the country, are largely in the Chinese hands which most of the rice mills are operated by them. The Chinese practically control all the small stores both in the towns and villages, and also the markets.

Foreigner-owned rubber, mining and other business organizations employ Chinese labourers because of the reliability and steadiness.

As a community, the Chinese pay most taxes and only have two representatives in the Government Councils (Dutch 9, Malay 5, Eurasian 3 and Chinese 2). While our people are generally speaking doing well and are prosperous and in many cases extremely wealthy in Dutch East Indies, it cannot be denied, and one of their principal grievances the Chinese have against the Dutch is unquestionably the discriminatory treatment they receive from the Dutch Authorities.

Every Chinese immigrant upon landing at Java, Sumatra or Borneo, has to pay F.150 (150 guilders) or \$250 - H.K. currency, wharfage due coolie hire, besides doctor's fee for vaccination and tips for the "talk" (interpreter). Chinese who fail to give "tips" no chance to avoid the trouble from them, or marched off to the immigration detention shed to receive the "trouble".

Every one in Dutch East Indies is required to pay an income tax of 10% to 15% per annum. On paper, the Chinese are treated however alike, but when it comes to practice, there is a big divergence from the theory. All Chinese merchants, doing big or small business, are forced to pay double or triple the amount of business licence fee which a Dutchman would in the same circumstance have to pay to the Government. Even a firm registered as a Dutch or foreign company and managed by a foreigner has to pay twice the amount of its ordinary business licence, for the reason that its principal shareholders happen to be Chinese. Protests? They would throw those protest papers into the waste paper basket.

There's no fixed tariff for Chinese articles imported from China. At any rate, if there is one, it is variable

according to the whims of the Customs officers, and Chinese importers can never be sure whether they are on the right of their books or not, for the reason is the duties on goods already ordered or in transit may be increased without notice to the parties concerned.

The Japanese (Malay) being a subject race of Dutch, the Chinese in East Indies must come under the same category. That the Dutch have come to regard all Chinese in the Colonies no better than the Javanese is clearly indicated in their policy of discrimination against our people and also in subjecting them to the jurisdiction of the courts specially reserved for the Javanese, different treatment given to Japanese, because they're the son of Rising Sun.

(Correspondents have free access to our columns for expression of personal opinions but we do not necessarily hold ourselves responsible for their views. Correspondents must always send us their names and address, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.)

The Editor,  
The China Truth,  
Canton.

Dear Sir,

I beg here to disclaim the authorship of an article entitled "Chinese Ill-treated in Dutch East Indies" which was published in the July 4th issue of the China Truth, page 3 and the unknown author of which was obliging enough to send in with my name, Oey Kang Lim. I was entirely ignorant of the existence of any such article until it was sent to me in clipped form, presumably by the ~~same~~ obliging person.

I have no wish to discuss here the motive which prompted the unknown author to write the above mentioned article in my name instead of in his own, most probably it was an attempt to bring me in disfavour with the Dutch Government. My sole desire in publishing this letter is to make known to the reading public that I am in no way connected with the said article.

Thanking you for the valuable space.

Oey Kang Lim.

Shanghai, July 30.

Extract from the South China Morning Post, dated February 9, 1932, page 11 column 2.

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Chinese Wedding - Young Couple Married on Sunday

An interesting Chinese wedding was solemnised according to Chinese rites at 177, Prince Edward Road on Sunday morning when Miss Cecila Mei Chinchiong, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wai Tong-chiong of Shanghai, became the bride of Mr. Oon Seck-aang, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Oon A. Bong of Batavia, Java.

The two families are very well-known in the Far East and the wedding of the young couple created no little interest among their many friends. Mr. William Wai Tong-chiong, the bride's father, is a retired merchant and a banker of Shanghai while the bridegroom's father was formerly the editor of the *Perniagaan* of Batavia and the *Warna-Warta* of Serang, both native journals.

The bride was dressed in white ivory satin (designed in the latest Shanghai style) with a veil of net silk which was embroidered with seed pearls. Her bouquet was of roses. The misses Teresa Chiong and Oey Teck-nio were the bridesmaids and were attired in gowns of ivory satin, carrying bouquets of roses.

The bride's mother wore a handsome gown of black morrow velvet (Chinese style).

Dr. L. U. Chan discharged the duties of best man.

A reception was held at the Kam Ling Restaurant and was attended by many relatives and friends. The honeymoon is being spent in Singapore.



Chinese Wedding - Well-known Overseas Couple Married

A wedding of considerable local interest took place yesterday afternoon, when Miss Oey Lan-ing became the bride of Mr. Thio Soei-sen. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oey Kiang-lim of Batavia, Java, and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Li Thio Pek-sut of Pangkalpinang, Muntok, and is editor of Djawa Tengah, Semarang, Java.

The bride who was given away by her father, was attended by matron of honour, and Misses Oei Giok-nio and Tan Bangsat-nio acted as bridesmaids. Three little flower girls were Misses Kwee Tek Hoi-nio, Lam Koe-tjing and Thio Lo-nio. Mrs. Kwee Hing-nian carried the bride's train. Mr. Kwee Tik-hoay was best man.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the bride's residence, No.137, Morrison Hill Road, and was attended by a large number of relatives, friends and other well wishers.

The ceremony was performed at the bridegroom's residence, No.132, Morrison Hill Road in accordance with Chinese rites.

The newly-married couple after-wards left for Canton for the honeymoon, and will leave for Batavia on April 5 by Tjisalak.

Extract from the "South China Morning Post", Page 10,  
Co. 5., Dated June 24. 1932.

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Mr Oey Kang-Lim. Loss to the Overseas  
Chinese Community

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The local Dutch East Indies community has suffered a great loss through the death of Mr. Oey Kang-Lim, alias Tong Gen-doet, husband of Mrs. Gladak Oey Kang-Lim, of Batavia, Java, which occurred at his residence, 142 Prince Edward Road, on Wednesday, June 22, 1932.

Mr. Oey Kang-Lim has been ill for some time, so that his death did not come as a shock to his large circle of friends. Mr Oey was in his fifty-third year, and leaves a widow, two ~~sons~~ daughters and a son-in-law (Mr. Thio Sui-sen, editor of "Dyawa Tengah, Semarang, Java) to mourn his loss.

The deceased was a popular gentleman, well known in Hong Kong, Shanghai and Batavia, as a man of sterling character. He was ex-Chairman of the D.E.I.O.C.A. of Shanghai.

The funeral takes place tomorrow afternoon, leaving  
the residence in Prince Edward Road at 4 p.m.

No. 1109.

SHANGHAI,

20 April 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. <u>D-4793</u>
Date <u>21/4/33</u>

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that an article appeared in the China Weekly Review of 7 January 1933, entitled "The Chinese in the Dutch East Indies", containing various statements concerning the treatment of Chinese in Netherlands India which were decidedly misleading and untrue. This article was supposed to have been written by a certain Oey Kang-liu at Hongkong, but inquiries made by Police Headquarters there failed to reveal the identity of the author of said article.

I am now informed by the Consul General for the Netherlands at Hongkong that "The China Truth" Vol. 13, No. 11 of 4 July 1931, published an article, written in deficient English, containing likewise phantastic accusations against the Netherlands Indian Government, which were purported to have been written by a certain Oey Kang-lin. On the 14th of September of that year my colleague at Hongkong received an unsigned, typewritten note, despatched from Amoy by a person called Oey Kang-lin, to the effect that he was not the author of the article in question, enclosing at the same time a copy of "The China Truth" of 8 Aug. 1931, containing the same statement in print.

According to my colleague at Hongkong there is little doubt that Oey Kang-lin and Oey Kang-liu are one and the same person, nevertheless so far no person of this name has ever presented himself for registration with the Netherlands

consular

T. P. Stevens, Esquire,

Officer i/c Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

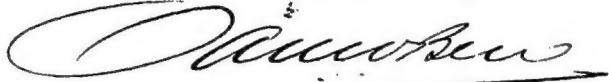
consular authorities in China, and the question of his identity remains unsolved.

I do not think it advisable to have special enquiries made at the "China Weekly Review" office or elsewhere, but should any particulars about Oey Kang-lim or -liu be in your possession or come to your knowledge eventually, then I should be much obliged if I could be informed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

C. D. L. Prince,

Please let me know if any particulars are available about Oey Kang - lim.




Off. Secy

Nothing is known to us of the person "Oey Kang lim - liu"

noted 1.22/4.

\$ I, Please endeavour to ascertain discreetly some general particulars about Oey Kang - lim.



APR 22 1933